Non applicability of ID Act to SBC, Visakhapatnam

964. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:
SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ship Building Centre, Visakhapatnam has been exempted from applicability of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 by the Labour Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present system of dispute settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ship Building Centre (SBC), Visakhapatnam has been exempted from the applicability of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by the Ministry of Labour & Employment because of the sensitive and strategic nature of work being undertaking by SBC and since adequate provisions exist for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes.

Ministry of Labour & Employment exempted the Ship Building Centre, Visakhapatnam, an Advanced Technology Vessel Programme of the Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Research and Development from the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 *vide* Notification S.O. No. 20 (E) dated 3.1.2003 by exercising the powers vested with Government of India *vide* Section 36-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 subject to the conditions that the labour laws, namely, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 shall be strictly complied with for contract labour and other non-regular workers and that the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Visakhapatnam shall visit the Centre/work place from time to time for monitoring the efficacy of in-build grievances investigation/settlement machinery.

(c) The employees of Ship Building Centre are covered under CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 and have an alternative grievance redressal machinery in the form of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT). Besides, there also exists a three tier Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) through Group Committee, Yard Committee and Apex Committee with nominated/elected members from the management and staff and discuss all relevant issues pertaining to workers problems and welfare.

Social safety net to children and their families

965. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to provide social safety net to children and their families to enforce prevention of child labour in the domestic and related sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) and (b) For the rehabilitation of child labour, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 250 districts of 20 States of the country since 1988. Under the scheme, the children withdrawn from work are put in special schools where they are provided education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them to join the mainstream education

system. Employment of children as domestic servants has also been included in the category of hazardous occupation in the year 2006.

Since child labour is primarily the result of poverty, Government is also making efforts to cover the families of these children under the poverty alleviation and income generation Schemes of other Ministries to economically empower them so that they are not forced to send them to work.

Assistance to States/UTs for rehabilitation of Child Labour

966. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of employing children below the age of 14th years continues in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such children detected and rescued so far during 2007 (upto 31.1.2007) in the country, State-wise, specifically in big cities in each State;

(c) the Central assistance, if any, given to States and Union Territory Administrations for the relief and rehabilitation of such children; and

(d) whether there is any scheme under his Ministry to give proper education including vocational education to such children so as to make them useful and independent citizens; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) to (d) Child labour is a socio economic problem primarily a result of poverty and illiteracy. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of initially withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations and processes. For the rehabilitation of child labour, Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 250 districts in the country. Under the Scheme, the children withdrawn from work are put in special schools where they are provided education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend and regular health check-up so as to prepare them in a maximum of three years time to join the mainstream education system. In addition, Government is also implementing the INDUS Project in 21 districts of the country. It is a joint project of Government of India and US Department of Labour. It is based on NCLP Scheme with certain additional features like Vocational Training for adolescents in the age group of 14-17 years.

Rs. 175 crores have been earmerked for implementation of child labour elimination Schemes in country during 2007-08. So far 4.57 lakh children have been mainstreamed to regular education under the NCLP Scheme. The State wise details are enclosed on statement. (*See* below). City-wise details of the children mainstreamed are not maintained.

State-wise Details of Children Rescued and Mainstreamed so far

State-wise Details of Children Mainstreamed

Sl.No.	Name of States	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	222207
2.	Bihar	11480